# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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| 10/588,456 | 08/04/2006 | Koichi Ebata | 070639-0149 | 5744 |

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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

| | Application No. | Applicant(s) |
|---|---|---|
| | 10/588,456 | EBATA, KOICHI |
| **Office Action Summary** | Examiner | Art Unit | |
| | Michael Mapa | 2617 | |

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *04 August 2006*.
2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.      2b)☒ This action is non-final.
3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-26* is/are pending in the application.
    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6)☒ Claim(s) *1-26* is/are rejected.
7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *04 August 2006* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.
    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
    a)☒ All   b)☐ Some *  c)☐ None of:
        1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
        2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
        3.☒ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Information Disclosure Statement*

1.      The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on 08/04/06 AND 11/06/06

has been considered by the examiner.

### *Claim Objections*

2.      Claims 5, 11, 19 and 25 are objected to because of the following informalities:

The claims state "the number thereof". The examiner suggests the applicant to add the

additional information of "access points" for the purpose of making the claims clearer.

Appropriate correction is required.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101*

3.      35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

> Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of
> matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the
> conditions and requirements of this title.

4.      Claims 15-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is

directed to non-statutory subject matter. Regarding claims 15-20, the applicant has

claimed a control program which does not provide tangibility and is directed towards

non-statutory subject matter and is therefore ineligible for patenting. The examiner

suggests that the applicant change the wording of the claim to state "a computer

readable medium storing a control program". For the purpose of the examination and

rejection stated below, the examiner will regard claims 15-20 to be as how the examiner

suggested, i.e. " A computer readable Medium"..

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102*

5.      The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

6.      Claims 1-5, 7-11, 13-19 and 21-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being

anticipated by Siddiqi et al. (US Patent 7362742 herein after referenced as Siddiqi).

Regarding clam 1, Siddiqi discloses "A monitor apparatus of a wireless network,

characterized in including: a means connected to an access point of the wireless

network via a network, said means receiving packet transfer information of said access

point to extract an address of which a transfer destination is a wireless interface from

said packet transfer information;" (Fig. 6 & Column 9, Lines 15-24 & Lines 37-45,

wherein Siddiqi discloses a second AAP (authoritative access point) sending AP

information such as a subnet mapping table to a first AAP and wherein the receiver

attempts to add entries from the received subnet mapping table ("packet transfer

information") to its own subnet mapping table by first determining whether the AP

("wireless interface") IP address is stored in its subnet mapping table.) Siddiqi discloses

"an estimating means for estimating that a terminal having said extracted address exists

as a subordinate of the access point retaining said packet transfer information." (Fig. 4

& Column 8, Lines 25-34, wherein Siddiqi discloses the AAP maintaining a subnet

mapping table of subordinate APs.)

Regarding claim 2, Siddiqi discloses "A monitor apparatus of a wireless network,

characterized in including: a means connected to an access point of the wireless

network via a network, said means receiving packet transfer information of said access

point to extract an address of which a transfer destination is a wireless interface from

said packet transfer information;" (Fig. 6 & Column 9, Lines 15-24 & Lines 37-45,

wherein Siddiqi discloses a second AAP (authoritative access point) sending AP

information such as a subnet mapping table to a first AAP and wherein the AAP receiver

attempts to add entries from the received subnet mapping table ("packet transfer

information") to its own subnet mapping table by first determining whether the AP

("wireless interface") IP address is stored in its subnet mapping table.)  Siddiqi discloses

"a determining means for investigating an operation situation of a terminal having said

extracted address to determine that said terminal having said address has a connection

with the access point retaining said packet transfer information in a case where said

terminal having said address is in operation." (Fig. 6 & Column 9, Lines 53-58, wherein

Siddiqi discloses the AAP receiver sending an ALIVE packet to the AP IP address

identified in the sending AAP's subnet mapping table entry to check if the AP is active.)

Regarding claim 3, Siddiqi discloses "The monitor apparatus of a wireless

network according to claim 2, characterized in including: a managed terminal list having

an address of a terminal, which is a target of management, registered;" (Fig. 4, &

Column 8, Lines 24-33, wherein Siddiqi discloses the AAP maintaining a subnet

mapping table storing a plurality of entries each storing AP information.) Siddiqi

discloses "a determining means for comparing said extracted address with an address

described in said managed terminal list" (Fig. 6 & Column 9, Lines 43-46, wherein

Siddiqi discloses the AAP receiver checking and determining if the AP IP address is

stored in its own subnet mapping table.) Siddiqi discloses "and for, in a case where

said extracted address is not included in said managed terminal list, determining that an

access to the access point retaining said packet transfer information has been made by

a terminal that is not a target of management." (Fig. 6 & Column 9, Lines 43-46 & Lines

53-58, wherein Siddiqi discloses the AAP receiver checking if the AP IP address is in its

subnet mapping table and if it is not included within the subnet mapping table of the

AAP receiver sending an ALIVE packet to determine if the AP is active)

Regarding claim 4, Siddiqi discloses "The monitor apparatus of a wireless

network according to claim 2, characterized in including a means for drawing a result on

a relation between an access point and terminals, which are estimated to be existent as

subordinates of said access point, or are determined to be in connection with said

access point," (Fig. 6 & Column 9, Lines 53-58, wherein Siddiqi discloses the AAP

receiver sending an ALIVE packet to the AP IP address which was identified under the

sending AAP subnet mapping table to determine if the AP is active, if the AP is active it

will send an ALIVE ACK back to the receiver AAP.)  Siddiqi discloses "for all the access

points under management thereof to display a relation between each access point and

each terminal that is estimated to be existent as a subordinate of each access point, or

each terminal that is determined to be in connection with each access point." (Fig. 4 &

Column 8, Lines 24-43, wherein Siddiqi discloses the subnet mapping table being

maintained by the AAP to contain AP information such as subnet mask and IP address.)

Regarding claim 5, Siddiqi discloses "The monitor apparatus of a wireless

network according to claim 2, characterized in, in a case where the address of the

identical terminal has been described in said packet transfer information retained by

plural access points," (Column 10, Lines 35-40 & Column 8, Lines 48-50, wherein

Siddiqi discloses the synchronization operation performed by the AAPs is done so that

every AP in the entire network will have the same copy of the table and wherein Siddiqi

discloses the AP being initially configured with one or more AAP.)  Siddiqi discloses "a

means for, from among said packet transfer information, selecting the packet transfer

information retained by the access point belonging to an identical subnet to that of said

terminal," (Column 7, Lines 17-18 & Column 9, Lines 37-45, wherein Siddiqi discloses

that the AAP and all other APs maintain identical subnet mapping tables and wherein

Siddiqi discloses the receiver AAP attempting to add entries from the received subnet

mapping table to its own subnet mapping table and determines if the AP IP address is

already stored in its own mapping table.)  Siddiqi discloses "a means for, in a case

where said selected packet transfer information retained by the access point belongs to

the identical subnet to that of said terminal, and yet the number thereof is only one,"

(Column 8, Lines 48-50, wherein Siddiqi discloses the AP being initially configured with one or more AAP.) Siddiqi discloses "estimating that said terminal exists as an subordinate of said one access point," (Fig. 4 & Column 8, Lines 25-34, wherein Siddiqi discloses the AAP maintaining a subnet mapping table of subordinate APs.) Siddiqi discloses "for, in a case where said access point belongs to the identical subnet to that of said terminal, and yet the number thereof is plural," (Column 8, Lines 48-50, wherein Siddiqi discloses the AP being initially configured with one or more AAP.) Siddiqi discloses "estimating that said terminal exists as a subordinate of one of said plurality of said access points" (Fig. 4 & Column 8, Lines 25-34, wherein Siddiqi discloses the AAP maintaining a subnet mapping table of subordinate APs.)

Regarding claim 7, Siddiqi discloses "A monitor system of a wireless network, said monitor system being configured of: at least one access point of a wireless network; at least one terminal of the wireless network;" (Column 7, Lines 17-18, wherein Siddiqi discloses an AAP (access point) and an AP (terminal)) Siddiqi discloses "and a monitor apparatus connected to said access point via a network, characterized in that said monitor apparatus includes: a means for receiving packet transfer information of said access point to extract an address of which a transfer destination is a wireless interface from said packet transfer information;" (Fig. 6 & Column 9, Lines 15-24 & Lines 37-45, wherein Siddiqi discloses a second AAP (authoritative access point) sending AP information such as a subnet mapping table to a first AAP and wherein the receiver attempts to add entries from the received subnet mapping table ("packet transfer information") to its own subnet mapping table by first determining whether the AP

("wireless interface") IP address is stored in its subnet mapping table.) Siddiqi discloses
"an estimating means for estimating that said terminal having said extracted address
exists as a subordinate of the access point retaining said packet transfer information."
(Fig. 4 & Column 8, Lines 25-34, wherein Siddiqi discloses the AAP maintaining a
subnet mapping table of subordinate APs.)

Regarding claim 8, Siddiqi discloses "A monitor system of a wireless network,
said monitor system being configured of: at least one access point of the wireless
network; at least one terminal of the wireless network;" (Column 7, Lines 17-18, wherein
Siddiqi discloses an AAP (access point) and an AP (terminal)) Siddiqi discloses "a
monitor apparatus connected to said access point via a network, characterized in that
said monitor apparatus includes: a means for receiving packet transfer information of
said access point to extract an address of which a transfer destination is a wireless
interface from said packet transfer information;" (Fig. 6 & Column 9, Lines 15-24 & Lines
37-45, wherein Siddiqi discloses a second AAP (authoritative access point) sending AP
information such as a subnet mapping table to a first AAP and wherein the AAP receiver
attempts to add entries from the received subnet mapping table ("packet transfer
information") to its own subnet mapping table by first determining whether the AP
("wireless interface") IP address is stored in its subnet mapping table.) Siddiqi discloses
"a determining means for investigating an operation situation of said terminal having
said extracted address to determine that said terminal having said address has a
connection with the access point retaining said packet transfer information in a case
where said terminal having said address is in operation." (Fig. 6 & Column 9, Lines 53-

58, wherein Siddiqi discloses the AAP receiver sending an ALIVE packet to the AP IP

address identified in the sending AAP's subnet mapping table entry to check if the AP is

active.)

Regarding claim 9, Siddiqi discloses "The monitor system of a wireless network

according to claim 8." The examiner rejects claim 9 with the same arguments provided

in claim 3.

Regarding claim 10, Siddiqi discloses "The monitor system of a wireless network

according to claim 8." The examiner rejects claim 9 with the same arguments provided

in claim 4.

Regarding claim 11, Siddiqi discloses "The monitor system of a wireless network

according to claim 8." The examiner rejects claim 9 with the same arguments provided

in claim 5.

Regarding claim 13, Siddiqi discloses "The monitor system of a wireless network

according to claim 8, characterized in that: said terminal includes a means for

transmitting a broadcast packet; and said access point includes a means for updating

the packet transfer information that the access point retains based upon said broadcast

packet." (Fig. 5 & Column 8, Lines 44-60, wherein Siddiqi discloses the AP sending an

ADD or REMOVE message to the AAP and wherein when the AP shuts down it sends a

REMOVE message requesting that its IP address be removed from the subnet mapping

table of the AAP.)

Regarding claim 14, Siddiqi discloses "The monitor system of a wireless network

according to claim 8, characterized in that, said access point includes: a means for

notifying to the other access point information as to which access point to which the

terminal belongs;" (Fig. 6 & Column 9, Lines 16-24, wherein Siddiqi discloses a second

AAP sending AP information such as its subnet mapping table to a first AAP.)  Siddiqi

discloses "a means for updating the packet transfer information that the access point

retains based upon said information as to which access point to which said terminal

belongs." (Fig. 6 & Column 34-50, wherein Siddiqi discloses the AAP receiver updating

its own subnet mapping table by adding the entries from the received subnet mapping

table that are not already in its own subnet mapping table.)

Regarding claim 15, Siddiqi discloses "A computer readable medium storing a

control program of an information processing apparatus, said information processing

apparatus being connected to an access point of a wireless network via a network and

employed as a monitor apparatus" (Column 10, Lines 53-58, wherein Siddiqi discloses

that a software implementation of the techniques of the invention is stored in a general-

purpose programmable machine.)  Siddiqi discloses "a means for receiving packet

transfer information of 5 said access point to extract an address of which a transfer

destination is a wireless interface from said packet transfer information;" (Fig. 6 &

Column 9, Lines 15-24 & Lines 37-45, wherein Siddiqi discloses a second AAP

(authoritative access point) sending AP information such as a subnet mapping table to a

first AAP and wherein the receiver attempts to add entries from the received subnet

mapping table ("packet transfer information") to its own subnet mapping table by first

determining whether the AP ("wireless interface") IP address is stored in its subnet

mapping table.)  Siddiqi discloses "an estimating means for estimating that said terminal

having said extracted address exists as a subordinate of the access point retaining said

packet transfer information." (Fig. 4 & Column 8, Lines 25-34, wherein Siddiqi discloses

the AAP maintaining a subnet mapping table of subordinate APs.)

Regarding claim 16, Siddiqi discloses "A computer readable medium storing a

control program of an information processing apparatus, said information processing

apparatus being connected to an access point of a wireless network via a network and

employed as a monitor apparatus" (Column 10, Lines 53-58, wherein Siddiqi discloses

that a software implementation of the techniques of the invention is stored in a general-

purpose programmable machine.)  Siddiqi discloses "a means for receiving packet

transfer information of said access point to extract an address of which a transfer

destination is a wireless interface from said packet transfer information;" (Fig. 6 &

Column 9, Lines 15-24 & Lines 37-45, wherein Siddiqi discloses a second AAP

(authoritative access point) sending AP information such as a subnet mapping table to a

first AAP and wherein the AAP receiver attempts to add entries from the received

subnet mapping table ("packet transfer information") to its own subnet mapping table by

first determining whether the AP ("wireless interface") IP address is stored in its subnet

mapping table.)  Siddiqi discloses "a determining means for investigating an operation

situation of said terminal having said extracted address to determine that said terminal

having said address has a connection with the access point retaining said packet

transfer information in a case where said terminal having said address is in operation."

(Fig. 6 & Column 9, Lines 53-58, wherein Siddiqi discloses the AAP receiver sending an

ALIVE packet to the AP IP address identified in the sending AAP's subnet mapping

table entry to check if the AP is active.)

Regarding claim 17, Siddiqi discloses "The computer readable medium storing a

control program of an information processing apparatus according to claim 16." The

examiner rejects claim 17 with the same arguments provided in claim 3.

Regarding claim 18, Siddiqi discloses "The computer readable medium storing a

control program of an information processing apparatus according to claim 16." The

examiner rejects claim 18 with the same arguments provided in claim 4.

Regarding claim 19, Siddiqi discloses "The computer readable medium storing a

control program of an information processing apparatus according to claim 16." The

examiner rejects claim 19 with the same arguments provided in claim 5.

Regarding claim 21, Siddiqi discloses "A monitor method of a wireless network

for managing a terminal, is characterized in including the steps of: extracting an address

of which a transfer destination is a wireless interface from packet transfer information

that an access point of the wireless network retains;" (Fig. 6 & Column 9, Lines 15-24 &

Lines 37-45, wherein Siddiqi discloses a second AAP (authoritative access point)

sending AP information such as a subnet mapping table to a first AAP and wherein the

receiver attempts to add entries from the received subnet mapping table ("packet

transfer information") to its own subnet mapping table by first determining whether the

AP ("wireless interface") IP address is stored in its subnet mapping table.) Siddiqi

discloses "estimating that a terminal having said extracted address exists as a

subordinate of the access point retaining said packet transfer information." (Fig. 4 &

Column 8, Lines 25-34, wherein Siddiqi discloses the AAP maintaining a subnet

mapping table of subordinate APs.)

Regarding claim 22, Siddiqi discloses "A monitor method of a wireless network

for managing a terminal, is characterized in including the steps of: extracting an address

of which a transfer destination is a wireless interface from packet transfer information

that an access point of the wireless network retains;" (Fig. 6 & Column 9, Lines 15-24 &

Lines 37-45, wherein Siddiqi discloses a second AAP (authoritative access point)

sending AP information such as a subnet mapping table to a first AAP and wherein the

AAP receiver attempts to add entries from the received subnet mapping table ("packet

transfer information") to its own subnet mapping table by first determining whether the

AP ("wireless interface") IP address is stored in its subnet mapping table.)  Siddiqi

discloses "investigating an operation situation of a terminal having said extracted

address to determine that said terminal having said address has a connection with the

access point retaining said packet transfer information in a case where said terminal

having said address is in operation." (Fig. 6 & Column 9, Lines 53-58, wherein Siddiqi

discloses the AAP receiver sending an ALIVE packet to the AP IP address identified in

the sending AAP's subnet mapping table entry to check if the AP is active.)

Regarding claim 23, Siddiqi discloses "The monitor method of a wireless network

according to claim 22." The examiner rejects claim 23 with the same arguments

provided in claim 3.

Regarding claim 24, Siddiqi discloses "The monitor method of a wireless network according to claim 22." The examiner rejects claim 24 with the same arguments provided in claim 4.

Regarding claim 25, Siddiqi discloses "The monitor method of a wireless network according to claim 22." The examiner rejects claim 25 with the same arguments provided in claim 5.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7.      The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

8.      Claims 6, 12, 20 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Siddiqi et al. (US Patent 7362742 herein after referenced as Siddiqi) in view of Kime et al. (US Patent Publication 2005/0060576 herein after referenced as Kime.)

Regarding claim 6, Siddiqi discloses "The monitor apparatus of a wireless network according to claim 2, characterized in, in a case where the address of the identical terminal has been described in said packet transfer information retained by plural access points, (Column 10, Lines 35-40 & Column 8, Lines 48-50, wherein Siddiqi discloses the synchronization operation performed by the AAPs is done so that every

AP in the entire network will have the same copy of the table and wherein Siddiqi

disclose the AP being initially configured with one or more AAP.) Siddiqi discloses "a

means for, from said terminal, acquiring identification information of the wireless

network to which said terminal belongs;" (Column 7, Lines 48-52 & Lines 63-37, wherein

the AP sends AP information to the AAP when it first powers up and then the AAP

sends the AP information associated with other active APs from the subnet mapping

table to the newly active AP.) Siddiqi discloses "determining that said terminal has a

connection with its access point." (Column 9, Lines 53-55, wherein Siddiqi discloses the

AAP sending an ALIVE packet to determine if the AP is active) Siddiqi fails to explicitly

recite "a means for comparing identification information of said plural access points with

the identification information acquired from said terminal." However, the examiner

maintains that it is obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of

Siddiqi to include the authentication process for detecting and reacting to a rogue

access point as taught by Kime.

In a related field of endeavor, Kime discloses "a means for comparing

identification information with the identification information acquired from said terminal;"

(Fig. 3 & Paragraph [0028] wherein Kime discloses comparing the client information

such as IP or MAC addresses with information previously stored of authorized clients to

determine if an unauthorized client is accessing network resources.)

Therefore it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to modify

the invention of Siddiqi to incorporate an authentication process as taught by Kime, the

reason for the combination being to increase security and to determine and prevent

fraudulent and unauthorized access points from accessing the network. (Paragraph [0029] of Kime.)

Regarding claim 12, Siddiqi in view of Kime discloses "The monitor system of a wireless network according to claim 8." The examiner rejects claim 9 with the same arguments provided in claim 6

Regarding claim 20, Siddiqi in view of Kime discloses "The computer readable medium storing a control program of an information processing apparatus according to claim 16." The examiner rejects claim 20 with the same arguments provided in claim 6.

Regarding claim 26, Siddiqi in view of Kime discloses "The monitor method of a wireless network according to claim 22." The examiner rejects claim 26 with the same arguments provided in claim 6.


### *Conclusion*

9.      Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael Mapa whose telephone number is (571)270-5540. The examiner can normally be reached on MONDAY TO THURSDAY 8:00AM - 5:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nick Corsaro can be reached on (571)272-7876. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system.  Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

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system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Michael  Mapa/
Examiner, Art Unit 2617

/NICK  CORSARO/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2617